authentic cases of human tuberculosis from this source.

A special effort is made throughout this book to present the evil effects of the use of alcohol and tobacco. This is legitimate and worthy, but one can not help asking if it is not overdone. Young people are not stupid. It is not wise to place extreme statements before them. They are very likely to discover that some of the most successful men in every branch of life smoke or drink more or less. They may find the practise in their own deservingly respected parents. They are likely to ask if the fishes on pages 72 and 111, which died in twenty-five minutes from the poison soaked out of tobacco placed in their aquaria would not have died just as quickly if tea leaves or coffee grounds or boiled cauliflower, onions or table olives had been substituted for the tobacco; or if any other smoke passed through the aquarium of the fish on page 168 would not have been as disastrous as the tobacco smoke which took that fish's life. These experiments should be checked up with controls. There are enough indisputable facts pointing to the evil effects of alcohol and tobacco to furnish sufficient argument against their unwise use.

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Catalogue of the Lepidoptera Phalænæ in the British Museum. Volume VII., 1908; Volume VIII., 1909. By Sir GEORGE F. HAMPSON, Bart.

The present volumes deal with part of the subfamily Acronyctinæ of the family Noctuidæ. This subfamily will be treated in three volumes, of which these are the first and second. Volume VII. comprises 843 species in 96 genera, Volume VIII., 720 species in 104 genera. The key to the genera of the Acronyctinæ given in Volume VII. is reprinted in Volume VIII. with some additions and corrections and with the references to pages added. A large number of the genera are new, and their appearance in print without citation of species under them is rather unfortunate, as the proper citation of species will not occur until Volume IX. appears. In the meantime, students using the tables are liable to make use of these names. As we understand the rules, such use would appropriate the authorship of the generic names, and we have ourselves avoided using them on several occasions. Sir George Hampson follows the general plan of the preceding volumes, so useful and well received by the entomological public. It goes without saying that the majority of our familiar names are changed. But this is something that we have learned to expect and is, indeed, quite unavoidable, as never before have the moths of the world been consistently classified by an author so capable in the subject and so well supplied with material. An incidental result of the continued appearance of these volumes is the enabling of the general student to determine North American noctuids independently. Heretofore, there have existed no general tables of genera and species anywhere nearly up to date, so that it has been practically necessary for the last thirty years to refer doubtful specimens to a single student who has made this field his own. The relief now being afforded from this condition is gratifying.

HARRISON G. DYAR

SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS AND ARTICLES

The Journal of Biological Chemistry, Vol. VII., No. 1, issued December 21, contains the following: "The Iodine Complex in Sponges (3,5-Diiodotyrosine)," by Henry L. Wheeler and Lafayette B. Mendel. Decomposition of ordinary bath sponges by barium hydrate yields 3,5-diiodotyrosine (iodgorgoric acid). "On the Preparation and Properties of Iodomucoids," by Gustave M. Meyer. Treatment of tendomucoid with iodine in alkaline solution produces iodo-mucoids, containing about 14 per cent. of organic iodine. "Lactic Acid in the Autolyzed Dog's Liver," by Tadasu Saiki. The lactic acid formed in liver autolysis is largely sarcolactic acid. "Liquid Extraction with the Aid of Soxhlet's Apparatus," by Tadasu Saiki. An adaptation of the usual form of Soxhlet's apparatus for extraction of liquids. "A Study of the Chemistry of Cancer: II., Purin Bases, Creatin and Creatinin," by Tadasu Saiki. Analyses of